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OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. GENERAL 1/

1. The Territory of the Cayman Islands consists of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. The latter two islands are also known as the Lesser Caymans. The Territory has a total area of approximately 260 square kilometres, divided as follows: Grand Cayman, about 195 square kilometres; Cayman Brac, 39 square kilometres; and Little Cayman, 26 square kilometres. George Town, the capital of the Territory, is located on Grand Cayman.

2. According to the results of the latest census of population and housing conducted in October 1989, the resident population of the Cayman Islands was 25,355, compared with 16,677 in 1979 when the previous census was taken. According to the latest estimates, as of 1 July 1994, the population of the Cayman Islands was 31,000. 2/ Sixty-three per cent of the inhabitants were Caymanians, including the Caymanian status holders.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Constitution

3. An outline of the constitutional arrangements set out in the Cayman Islands (Constitution) Order, 1972, as well as in the Constitution Amendment Order, 1994, appears in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat in 1994 (A/AC.109/1190, paras. 3-21). 3/

4. In brief, the Constitution provides for a Governor appointed by Queen Elizabeth II, whose responsibilities include all matters related to defence, external affairs, security and police. The Constitution also provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, three official members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Finance Secretary) and 15 elected members. It also provides for an Executive Council consisting of the Governor as its President, three official members and five members drawn from the elected members of the Legislature. The Legislative Assembly establishes a Finance Committee composed of all elected members of the Assembly and the Financial Secretary, to deal with all matters related to public finance. The Constitution includes provisions for holding territorial referenda on matters of territorial importance; such referenda can be held on any question endorsed by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly and adopted by a simple majority vote. The juridical system is based on English common law. There are two courts, the Summary Court (Lower Court) and the Grand Court. The Constitution provides for a Bill of Rights which stipulates the fundamental rights and duties of the individual. The Bill of Rights ensures that the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Human Rights, of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is signatory, are in force in the Cayman Islands. However, the clause on protection of freedom of conscience is not enforced in the Territory since, in the opinion of the territorial Legislature, it could subject the Cayman Islands to the infiltration of various religious cults.

B. Political parties and elections

5. There are no officially recognized political parties in the Cayman Islands. General elections for the elected seats in the Legislative Assembly are held every four years. In the last general elections of 18 November 1992, 12 of the 15 seats in the Assembly were won by a group of candidates known as the National Team. Three other seats were won by independent candidates. 4/

C. Public service

6. During the period under review, civil service salaries and benefits amounted to 54 per cent of the recurrent and statutory budget expenditure. As of 12 March 1993, the total number of civil servants was 1,594, of whom 1,047 were Caymanians and 547 non-Caymanians. The latter included 181 from the United Kingdom; 178 from Jamaica; 45 from the United States of America; 30 from Barbados; 29 from Trinidad and Tobago; 25 from Canada; 17 from Belize; 9 from Guyana; 8 from Nicaragua; 4 from Saint Lucia; 2 each from Cuba, Grenada, Honduras, India, Ireland and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; as well as 1 each from Australia, the Bahamas, Colombia, Ghana, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Of the existing 37 civil service departments, 25 were headed by Caymanians and 12 by foreign nationals. 5/ In September 1994, the number of established posts in the civil service was cut by 7.5 per cent, resulting in estimated annual savings of approximately CI$ 2.0 million to CI$ 2.3 million. 6/

7. On 9 May 1994, the Executive Council approved a 5 per cent salary increase for civil servants. Civil service pensioners and group employees also were included in that decision. The decision came into force on 1 June 1994. 7/

8. As of 31 December 1992, the Public Service Pension Fund stood at CI$ 6,244,560. The Fund's assets are invested in term deposits with local territorial banks at an annual interest rate of 4.875 per cent. 8/

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

9. The main economic activities of the Cayman Islands are the financial sector, tourism, construction, the real estate business and local industry. International finance and the tourism industry provide substantial amounts of capital and foreign exchange and contribute significantly to economic growth.

10. Press reports indicate that during the 1993/94 financial year, economic activity in the Territory grew approximately 6.8 per cent compared with 4.0 per cent in 1992/94. 9/

11. It was also reported that a 3.2 per cent increase in the consumer price index was recorded in the Territory between June 1993 and June 1994. That increase was attributed to the following: growth in housing costs,

6.5 per cent; and a rise in transport and communications fares, 4 per cent, as well as in education and medical costs, 3.9 per cent. 10/

B. Public finance

12. In November 1994, on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, the Legislative Assembly approved the territorial budget for 1995 totalling CI$ 162.7 million. Major expenditure would include the following: capital development, CI$ 19.3 million; education, CI$ 17.7 million; finance and development, CI$ 16.9 million; tourism, CI$ 15.7 million; health services, CI$ 15.1 million; police, CI$ 8.9 million; environment, CI$ 6 million; social services, CI$ 5.9 million; and public works, CI$ 5.8 million. The budget would also earmark funds for the fire department, prison, community development, sports, youth and cultural programmes, customs and immigration, sister islands administration, and judicial and other services. The revenue, totalling CI$ 178.2 million, would include CI$ 167.4 million in recurrent revenue; CI$ 2.9 million in accumulated surplus brought forward from 1994; CI$ 4.6 million in revenue enhancement measures; and CI$ 3.3 million in loan proceeds. 11/

13. In his budget address to the Legislative Assembly on 4 November 1994, the Financial Secretary, Mr. George McCarthy, stated that the territorial "Government had achieved a considerable measure of success with regard to restoring fiscal budgetary balance" and that, "despite competition from other countries, the Cayman Islands were still able to attract a substantial amount of new business". The Financial Secretary particularly praised the financial sector for continued economic development in the Territory, cautioning, however, against the "strong influence of international occurrences" on the Caymanian economy. He announced that the Territory, along with other British dependencies, had been offered associate membership in the Association of Caribbean States and called upon the Legislature to "assess, with care and caution, the implications that might emerge from such membership". He concluded by emphasizing that in the light of the changing focus of international finance and increasing competition, the Cayman Islands should "carefully consider its position, ensuring that its offerings are aligned with the demands of the international community, while simultaneously being sensitive to the preservation of its well-earned reputation". 12/

14. According to press reports, 13/ the Economics and Statistics Office embarked on the preparation of the Cayman Islands balance-of-payments accounts. The territorial agency will be assisted by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in the completion of that exercise. It is expected that the Cayman Islands would be the first British dependent Territory to have undertaken the task of preparing that document without the direct involvement of the administering Power.

15. In October 1994, the Cayman Islands hosted the triennial conference of the Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (CAROSAI). The Governor of the Cayman Islands, Mr. Michael Gore, in his statement to the CAROSAI conference, said that there was a direct link between financial accountability and democratic government. He recalled that the Cayman Islands could trace its

independent audit function back to 1832, when the territorial Legislature passed a number of laws regarding the public financial accountability of the Government. 14/

C. Land tenure, agriculture, livestock and fisheries

16. As a result of a cadastral survey, commenced in 1971, all land in the Cayman Islands is registered under a modified system, known as the Torrence System, the basic principle of which is that the land itself, rather than title deeds, is registered. This ensures that land dealings can take place efficiently and simply, although land certificates are often loosely described as "title deeds" to property. A stamp duty of 7.5 per cent is levied on the sale and exchange of land or other real estate. The Land Registry is responsible for the registration of all land transactions, the collection of duty stamps on land transfers, mortgages and other legal documents and the maintenance of all land records and registry maps.

17. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the regulation and development of the agricultural sector. It provides services in agronomy, veterinary medicine and surgery and sells supplies and equipment to users. The Government allows the duty-free import of equipment and other items for agricultural use only.

18. The Farmers' Market operations, run by the Cayman Islands Cooperative Society Ltd., are subsidized by the Government. The subsidy covers staff salaries as well as the majority of operating expenses. Improved accounting and payment procedures are encouraging more farmers to channel their produce through the Farmers' Market. Overall, the quality of produce is high and the prices are competitive with those of imported produce.

D. Tourism

19. During the period under review, tourism continued to be a major economic sector and an important source of foreign exchange in the Territory.

20. According to press reports, 15/ during the first six months of 1994, non-resident stay-over air arrivals totalled 175,872 compared with 147,886 for the same period of 1993. The leading market for tourist air arrivals continued to be the United States (80.7 per cent). Other tourists originated from the United Kingdom (5.1 per cent), Canada and other countries. Cruise-ship tourist arrivals for a day visit during January-July 1994 showed a moderate 4 per cent increase and totalled 308,417.

21. Tourist spending in the Cayman Islands in 1993 was as follows: air arrival stay-over tourists, approximately US$ 350 million (an increase of $55 million over 1992); cruise passengers, approximately US$ 40 million. 16/

22. According to press reports, 17/ on 16 November 1994 the Legislative Assembly approved an increase in the tourist accommodation tax from 6 per cent to 10 per cent effective 1 July 1995.

23. In July 1994, the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Planning received a mandate from the Legislative Assembly to prepare a 10-year tourism development plan and a master port development plan to be submitted to the territorial Legislature in 1995. The document would aim at enhancing the development of the tourist industry in the Cayman Islands. 18/

E. Financial sector

24. The banking and trust industry has expanded considerably since its inception in the Territory in the early 1960s and has transformed the Cayman Islands into one of the world's leading offshore financial centres.

25. The territorial Government, through its Financial Services Supervision Department, enforces strict adherence of the Cayman Islands to the international regulatory standards as stipulated in the Basel Accord and the Vienna Convention for International Finance, as well as to the regulations contained in the Mutual Funds Law of the Cayman Islands and the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty between the United Kingdom, the United States and the Cayman Islands. The Financial Services Supervision Department is responsible for the regulation of the entire financial sector, including supervision of banking, trust and insurance companies, mutual funds and company management operations.

26. As of 1993, there were 530 banks and trust companies, 370 captive companies and over 30,000 offshore companies registered in the Cayman Islands. The Territory is the second largest captive domicile in the world and the leading domicile for medical malpractice health insurance. 19/

F. Transport and communications

27. Transport, communications and other basic facilities continued to be of paramount importance to the economy of the Territory in terms of uniting the three islands and servicing the tourist industry and other activities of the business community.

Air

28. There are two Government-controlled airline companies in the Cayman Islands, Cayman Airways Ltd. (CAL) and Air Cayman Ltd. Both are registered in the Territory as ordinary resident companies.

29. Since 1990, CAL has been experiencing serious financial difficulties. During 1990-1994, CAL accumulated losses amounting approximately to US$ 42 million excluding the Government's subsidy. In 1993, the territorial Government embarked on a programme aimed at improving the standing of CAL, including such measures as restructuring of the airline and reduction of its fleet size and the number of flights and routes. As of the end of 1994, the financial situation of the airline was reported to have stabilized. However, the Government announced its continued conservative approach to CAL in order to allow the company to streamline its operations and to "demonstrate its ability to minimize the risk and cost to the Government and the public". 20/

30. Press reports indicate that in December 1994, Caledonian Airways, a charter subsidiary of British Airways, began regular weekly direct flights from London to Grand Cayman. 21/

31. According to press reports, the territorial Government, in cooperation with the administering Power, embarked on the implementation of a territorial aviation security programme adopted by the Caymanian Legislature in January 1994. The programme sets out guidelines and regulations covering all security aspects at Owen Roberts and Gerrard Smith airports. In June 1994, experts from the United Kingdom Department of Transport visited the Cayman Islands and conducted a full inspection of the two airports. The Governor of the Territory, following recommendations made by the British experts, announced the establishment of the National Aviation Security Committee of the Cayman Islands, which would be responsible for all aspects of aviation security and safety. 22/

Sea

32. All ports in the Territory come under the control of the Port Authority, a corporate body set up in 1976 and operating without governmental subsidy. The territorial Government guarantees Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) loans, but it is the Port Authority that repays them. In addition to managing all ports in the Territory, the Authority has other functions, including the establishment of markers and lighthouses, the control of berths, the establishment and control of transit sheds, the loading and unloading of vessels and the supervision of territorial waters.

33. The Territory is not served by any scheduled passenger lines, but a number of locally owned or locally registered vessels provide cargo service between the Cayman Islands and Miami and Tampa, Florida, the United States; as well as the Cayman Islands and Kingston, Jamaica, and Costa Rica.

34. In compliance with the Registration of Merchant Ships Law, which came into force in the Cayman Islands in 1992, owners of foreign-flag ships can register in the Territory and fly the Caymanian flag. According to press reports, there was a 42 per cent net increase in the gross tonnage of ships in the Cayman Islands register during 1993-1994. 23/

Roads

35. The road infrastructure comprises 80 kilometres of roads connecting all districts on Grand Cayman, 34 kilometres of usable roads on Cayman Brac and a road on Little Cayman. Roads on Grand Cayman and Little Cayman are fit for motor travel.

36. In 1993, the Public Works Department undertook a road and traffic survey of the Territory in order to determine the status of the roads and traffic dynamics. It is expected that maintenance costs of approximately CI$ 2 million would be required over 1995-1999 in order to prevent roads from deterioration. 24/

Telecommunications

37. Since 21 January 1994, a high-technology United States radar station has been operating in the Cayman Islands. The radar station is connected with the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN) used for aerial drug-trafficking surveillance and related law enforcement coordination, as well as civil aviation coordination among the United States, Caribbean, Latin American and Central American countries. 25/

38. The territorial Government continued to implement its policy for Radio Cayman aimed at prevalence of local programmes in the air. Local and overseas radio staff training programmes were approved by the Radio Cayman officials in order to accomplish those localization aims. 26/

39. Television franchises issued by the Government to four companies for public broadcasting in 1993 continued to be in effect during the period under review. The licensees provide at least one free television channel to residents of the Territory. According to the terms of agreement, the licensees pay the Government 7.5 per cent of their gross revenue. 27/

40. In 1994, the number of subscribers to the Cayman Islands Television Network (CITN) cable service exceeded 4,000 with a package of 20 television channels. Describing the growth in the number of subscribers in 1993-1994 as "phenomenal", the Managing Director of CITN noted that the majority of subscribers were individual households. 28/

G. Assistance from the United Nations system of organizations

41. Within the United Nations system, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to be the main source of technical assistance to the Territory. In response to the need for skills to support an expanding service-oriented economy, the second country programme (1987-1991) focused on human resources development. Fellowships and in-service training accounted for some 83 per cent of programme resources. Eight out of 13 implemented projects were agency-executed, involving the Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in the following: administration of fellowships; provision of technical advice; and procurement of equipment for civil aviation, broadcasting and the water sector. In the third country programme (1992-1996), UNDP will assist the Government in the areas of fiscal administration, education, agriculture, social services, manpower planning and human resources development, as well as economic planning and management.

IV. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour

42. The labour force in the Territory is made up of both Caymanians and expatriates. Foreign workers must acquire work permits from the Immigration Department in order to work in the Territory. As of 30 June 1993, the labour force of the Cayman Islands numbered 17,165, of whom 10,635 were Caymanians and 6,530 were non-Caymanians. The breakdown of the labour force according to labour category and nationality of the workers, i.e., Caymanians vs. non-Caymanians, respectively, was as follows: managers, 1,090 Caymanians and 550 non-Caymanians; professionals, 595 and 765; technicians and associated professionals, 1,810 and 995; office clerks, 1,280 and 240; customer service clerks, 840 and 230; personal service workers, 1,200 and 960; salespersons, 495 and 200; skilled agricultural and fishery workers, 195 and 0; craft and trade workers, 1,515 and 1,080; plant and machine operators and assemblers, 465 and 155; elementary sales, services and labourers, 1,105 and 1,150; and other, 45 and 215. As of November 1994, 208 persons in the Cayman Islands were unemployed. 29/

43. As of February 1993, there were 11,059 gainful occupational licences in effect. The foreign labour force is made up of nationals of Jamaica, Honduras, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. According to press reports, on 12 January 1994, the territorial Government introduced new annual work permit fees which increased by 66 per cent, compared with 1993. As in previous regulations, the work permit fees do not apply to the following occupational licensees: ministers of religion, teachers, nurses, as well as persons working for non-profit, cultural, educational or charitable organizations. 30/

44. On 1 August 1994, the Executive Council established a Manpower Development Advisory Committee. The purpose of the Committee is to advise the Government on the dynamics in the territorial manpower requirements. The Committee will focus on the implementation of the territorial programme of "Caymanisation of positions in public and private sectors of the economy". The Executive Council emphasized that "moving Caymanians upward was the only avenue to achieving sustainable socio-economic development and long-lasting labour tranquillity". 31/

B. Public health

45. Health care in the Cayman Islands is provided by the Health Services Department, which is responsible for all government health care, including public health services and services by private practitioners. The Health Practitioners Board is charged with overseeing the standard of health care provided in the Cayman Islands. There are two divisions of public health services: one encompasses community health service, primary care through the district health centres and functions specified in the health laws, programmes which are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health; the other division covers the environmental health concerns of the Territory.

46. The Government operates the 52-bed (including 7 nursery beds) Cayman Islands Hospital and an 8-bed extended-care unit at the Pines Retirement Home on Grand Cayman, and the 10-bed Faith hospital on Cayman Brac. In addition, primary care is provided through four district health centres on Grand Cayman. There is sustained utilization of district health centres. A new hospital is being built at George Town.

47. On 21 June 1993, the Cayman Islands Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted a bill on health fees in the Territory. The bill stipulates that Caymanian schoolchildren, public officers, government pensioners, retired members of the Legislative Assembly and patients who are being treated for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and tuberculosis would enjoy free medical care. 32/

48. The Government Information Services announced that as of 15 October 1994, 34 persons (18 male and 16 female) in the Cayman Islands had AIDS. The majority of the persons infected with the disease are between the ages of 25 and 29. Fifteen deaths resulted from that disease. In October 1994, the territorial Government in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) organized a workshop on the management of human immune deficiency virus (HIV) infection and AIDS. 33/

C. Crime and crime prevention

49. During 1993, there were 3,298 criminal offences reported in the Territory, 75 per cent of which were cleared up. 34/

50. During the period under review, a significant number of criminal offences was related to drugs transshipments through the Cayman Islands from Central and Latin America to the United States and Canada. According to the Superintendent of the Drugs Task Force, a vast majority of drugs transshipped via the Cayman Islands originate from Honduras and Jamaica. In September 1994, the territorial Government purchased a high-technology interceptor boat to prevent drugs importation and transshipment. 35/

51. On 10 November 1993, the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding establishing a joint United Kingdom/United States team of law enforcement officers to investigate cases of fraud and financial crime affecting the United States, the United Kingdom and their dependent Caribbean Territories. 36/

D. Other developments

52. On 17 October 1994, the territorial Government established a Pension Advisory Committee which would regulate private pension funds. The responsibilities of the Committee include review and formulation of territorial pension legislation. 37/

V. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

53. Education is free and compulsory for Caymanian children between the ages of 4 years, 9 months, and 16 years. There are nine government and six church-sponsored primary schools. There are two government high schools, a new middle school and two private secondary schools. As of March 1993, there were 294 schoolteachers and 14 assistant teachers in the Territory, of whom 104 were Caymanians. 38/

54. The Community College of the Cayman Islands is a government-financed, post-secondary and adult education facility, whose board is composed of government and public representatives. The College caters to over 1,000 students. It has a full-time staff of 12 and a part-time staff of 25. The work of the College is organized in three departments: business studies, hotel studies and technology. A new programme leading to a certificate in professional cooking began in September 1993. 39/

55. The International College of the Cayman Islands, a private independent institution of higher education, with one campus at Newlands, Grand Cayman, and another at Miami, Florida, is accredited as a senior college by the Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools, Washington, D.C. The institution offers a Master of Science degree in management, Bachelor of Science and Associate of Science degrees and one certificate.

56. The Cayman Islands Law School offers Caymanians an opportunity to qualify locally in a profession that plays an important role in the modern development of the Territory. The attorney-at-law course, which forms the main part of the law school's curriculum, is of five years' duration, with examinations at the end of each year. In addition, an opportunity to study law is offered through a wide variety of courses, including a two-year diploma course in legal studies intended to enhance career and promotional opportunities for Caymanians.

57. In April 1993, the Cayman Islands joined the West Indies Distance Teaching Enterprise, which allows students to take part in tutorials and lectures via leased telephone lines. 40/

VI. PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS

58. The Government of the Cayman Islands cooperates directly with other Governments in the Caribbean and participates in regional conferences and projects for the Caribbean region established by Governments, international organizations and agencies. The Territory is a member of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

59. The Cayman Islands, together with 18 other countries of the region, is a member of a Caribbean customs agreement entitled The Memorandum of Understanding regarding Mutual Assistance and Cooperation for the Prevention and Repression of Customs Offences in the Caribbean Zone, aimed at preventing drug trafficking, smuggling of funds, money laundering, false invoicing and other crimes.

60. The Cayman Islands is a member of the Caribbean Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (CAROSAI), which provides assistance in streamlining auditing standards and computer audits. In July 1991, the Cayman Islands Auditor General was elected a member of the Executive Board and appointed Chairman-elect of CAROSAI for the period 1994-1997.

VII. FUTURE STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

Position of the territorial Government

61. During the constitutional review held in the Territory during 1991-1993, the population of the Cayman Islands expressed the sentiment that the existing relations with the United Kingdom should be maintained and that the current status of the Territory should not be altered. That position was reiterated by the territorial representatives on several occasions, including at a meeting between members of the Executive Council of the Cayman Islands and the Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples held at United Nations Headquarters in April 1993, as well as at a conference on British dependent Territories held in London in November 1993. That position remained unaltered during the period under review. 41/

Position of the administering Power

62. In a statement before the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly on 12 October 1994, 42/ the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government continued to take seriously its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop self-government in the dependent Territories and, in cooperation with the locally elected Governments, to ensure that their constitutional frameworks continued to meet the wishes of their peoples. His Government also took seriously its obligations in responding to the economic needs of its dependent Territories. He pointed out that many elected Governments in the United Kingdom dependent Territories expended considerable effort to attract foreign investment, recognizing its benefits, and underlined that the United Kingdom supported that effort, both materially and in spirit. He emphasized that it was ultimately for the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to decide their future status.

Action of the General Assembly

63. On 9 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/46, a consolidated resolution on nine Territories, including the Cayman Islands.

64. In resolution 49/46 B, section V, the General Assembly requested the administering Power to provide the territorial Government with all required expertise to enable it to achieve its economic aims; urged the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to facilitate the expansion of the current programme of securing employment for the local population, in particular at the decision-making level; and called upon

the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to promote the agricultural development of the Cayman Islands. It requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue and increase their programmes of assistance to the Territory with a view to strengthening, developing and diversifying its economy; also called upon the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all necessary measures to counter problems related to money laundering, funds smuggling and other related crimes, as well as drug trafficking; and noted that a period of 17 years had elapsed since a United Nations mission visited the Territory and again called upon the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission as early as possible.

Notes

1/ The information contained in the present paper has been derived from published reports.

2/ United Nations, Population and Vital Statistics Report, Statistical Papers, Series A, vol. XLVI, No. 3 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.A/190), p. 6.

3/ See also Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), vol. V, chap. XXIV, annex, sect. B, paras. 5-13.

4/ The Caymanian Compass, 20 November 1992; Caribbean Insight (United Kingdom), December 1992.

5/ The Caymanian Compass, 18 June, 16 March and 3 September 1993.

6/ The local currency is the Cayman Islands dollar (CI$). Under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), parity of the Cayman Islands dollar to the United States dollar is fixed at CI$ 1.00 = US$ 1.20.

7/ The Caymanian Compass, 11 May 1994.

8/ Ibid., 13 October 1993.

9/ Ibid., 11 and 24 November 1994.

10/ Ibid., 10 August 1994.

11/ Ibid., 7 and 29 November 1994.

12/ Ibid., 7 and 8 November 1994.

13/ Ibid., 18 November 1994.

14/ Ibid., 25 October 1994.

15/ Ibid., 27 July 1994.

16/ Ibid., 21 January 1994.

17/ Ibid., 21 November 1994.

18/ Ibid., 25 July 1994.

19/ Ibid., 18 November 1993.

20/ Ibid., 18 July 1994.

21/ Ibid., 1 July 1994.

22/ Ibid., 20 July 1994.

23/ Ibid., 11 December 1994.

24/ Ibid., 12 August 1994.

25/ Ibid., 25 January 1994.

26/ Ibid., 11 May 1994.

27/ Ibid., 20 November 1993.

28/ Ibid., 25 July 1994.

29/ Ibid., 2 July 1993 and 24 November 1994.

30/ Ibid., 14 January and 21 February 1994.

31/ Ibid., 2 August 1994.

32/ Ibid., 23 June 1993.

33/ Ibid., 18 October 1994.

34/ Ibid., 28 January 1994.

35/ Ibid., 3 September 1994.

36/ Ibid., 19 November 1994.

37/ Ibid., 19 October 1994.

38/ Ibid., 16 March 1993.

39/ Ibid., 28 April and 1 June 1993.

40/ Ibid., 23 April 1993.

41/ The Caymanian Compass, 10 December 1993.

42/ A/C.4/49/SR.5, para. 28.